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DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT PURLIEUS

In line with the decision to connect the District sewer system with those of adjoining areas in Maryland, and the proposal to extend the District's water supply into adjoining territory, is the proposal of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland to have certain roads improved to points on the District boundary where they would connect with the highways of Maryland.

Maryland has so many interests in common with the District that it is strange that more of the legislators from that State have not taken a keener interest in the affairs of this city. Whether Congressman Mudd's present plan is a valid one, and whether the traffic over the proposed highways would be sufficient to justify the expense, is a matter for the Commissioners to determine.

But it is a good sign to see an effort at such co-operation. The time may not be far distant when the District and Maryland shall, as a matter of course, act in co-operation in dealing with those portions of the State surrounding the District. At present the political division is by no means coterminous with the natural, industrial, and community boundaries of the District.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

Chairman Doremus, of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee, has called on Chairman McCormick, of the Democratic national committee, and assured him that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic by not less than fifty majority.

It must have been cheering information. Of course, Mr. McCormick, if he is a reasonably intelligent national chairman, knows more about the Congressional fight than Mr. Doremus knows; for Mr. McCormick is running the big show and the Doremus aggregation is a side show in a small tent. Still, it makes "good publicity" and that is the reason for giving it out.

There are some uncertainties yet about this campaign. It is not possible for anybody to make a forecast of the big show and show exactly what will be and whence will come the majority of electoral votes for Mr. Hughes.

But about the least uncertain national phase is the complexion of the next House. It will be Republican, with a comfortable working majority. Most Democratic members of the House believe it will be, and privately admit that they so believe. The Senate would be just as near certainty of going Republican, if all the ninety-six Senators were to be elected this year; but only one-third of them are to be.

MAKING AND MARKETING THE MEAT

A most interesting study of the production and marketing of meat has been made by the Department of Agriculture. It will be news, for example, to most people, that one-third of the hogs raised in this country are still killed on farms. "Hog killing time" is a period in which the farm in the East and South reverts to the primitive economics of colonial days; the hogs are killed, scalded, scraped, cut up, and then manufactured into their myriad products; the hams and bacon and shoulders are cured, and finally smoked; the "country sausage" is flavored to the taste of the family epicure, who knows exactly what he wants and has small regard for the models of the big commercial packing institutions; head cheese, scrapple, "pud'n," and all the rest of the seasonal delicacies are produced just to the fancy of the folks who are to consume them; and altogether it is quite the most interesting and entertaining industrial operation of the old-fashioned farm.

Another suggestive statement is that the great central markets of the country now handle four-fifths of the sheep, two-thirds of the hogs, and one-half the beef cattle of the country. This looks rather more like a packers' monopoly than a closer analysis justifies. Instead of a "Big Four" or "Big Five" of packing concerns handling the whole business, it appears that there are over 1,200 great slaughtering and packing plants associated with the big centralized markets. The business is thus spread out very widely instead of being held in the tight grip of a closely-knit group.

It is stated that municipally owned or controlled abattoirs are becoming more and more important factors in the meat handling business. They are now making such

progress that the report goes so far as to say they are "displacing rapidly" the old type of slaughterhouse. It may be observed parenthetically that the old-time country town slaughterhouse was the most insanitary, disgusting, disease-breeding, and disreputable institution of its community. Anything, from the exactions of a rock-ribbed trust to the wastes of public ownership, would be preferable to it. These municipal abattoirs have been established in twenty-two cities in thirteen States; but not every city or town has need of such an institution. The desirability of it must be determined on a proper examination of local conditions.

One promising factor that is tending to reduce the costs of marketing meat in the development of co-operative stock selling associations. It is stated that 715 of these associations now exist in fifteen States, one-third of them in Minnesota alone. They bring better prices to the farmers, and therefore tend ultimately to help the consumer get lower prices; for whatever eliminates waste tends to accomplish both these ends.

GREEK NAVY SEIZED BY THE ALLIES

Most of the vessels of the Greek navy have been seized by the entente allies, in order to make certain that no coup to the disadvantage of the entente may be executed with the navy as a factor in it. Explaining the startling move, the statement is made that recent movement of Greek troops and ships, removal of artillery and munitions to the interior, and activities of the Reservist League, of which King Constantine is honorary head, caused fears that some operation menacing to the western powers might be in process of cooking up. The alacrity with which the Greek naval officers turned over the vessels demanded suggests that there was not much danger; but the allies have removed whatever uncertainty there was.

Greece still hesitates on the brink of war. It is at least assured that she will not enter the conflict against the allies. King Constantine is dicker for terms that seemingly he knows he cannot get. His hand is strengthened with the Greek people, for he appears now to be bargaining in the interest of the nation and its future, whereas formerly he was flatly opposing its aspirations. If, when the time was right, he had been willing to join the allies, he might have secured the terms he now asks. It is too late; but he has been handed a perfectly good pretext for further delaying the stroke that he is so reluctant to deliver.

There is no explanation as to the ultimate fate of the Greek vessels that have been seized. Two or three days ago it was announced in dispatches that the Greek fleet was to be taken under control of the allies. At that time this was construed to mean the Greek merchant fleet. It appears now that it referred to the naval force, though it is quite possible that the merchant shipping will also be commandeered for war uses. Thus the resources of Greece and the symbols of its national power are being disintegrated step by step, as result of the nation's incapacity to adopt a definite course. It is not difficult, looking ahead to the possible developments of two years more of war, to imagine every minor nation of Europe drawn into the struggle or made a vassal of one side or other in the conflict. The minor nations that come out with best prospect for self-respecting perpetuation of their existence will be those that dared choose and plunge in. If they shall have guessed right, and landed with the winners, they will have a show.

MUST CAR FARES BE HIGHER?

When everything else goes up in price, it is not strange that the members of the American Electric Railway Association, in their annual convention, should be talking about the possibility that car fares in the city should be hoisted, too.

That interesting suggestion was under discussion at the association's session at Atlantic City yesterday. It was pointed out that taxes are high, labor more expensive, and all kinds of materials used by the roads cost more. Everything is up except the fare that the individual pays. Higher rates will be necessary to keep things balanced, unless something can be done to obviate the necessity for them.

Before the public will consent to abandoning the traditional schedules of street car fares—for they have become traditional—it will cast about very earnestly for means to avoid such a change. In Washington, for example, there will be a prodigious revival of interest in the common-sense demand for a unified street car system. Nobody doubts that service here is both more costly and less satisfactory, because of the competition of two systems in a field that ought to be covered by one.

If there cannot be consolidation, and consolidation, be it added, without inflation—short of public ownership, then public ownership will come. Consolidation with inflation

will never be permitted in this community. Congress has established sufficient safeguards in the public utilities law to prevent that.

Other cities are now very generally in advance of Washington in this regard; the tendency has been toward single systems, which is a long advance in the direction of public ownership. Before long-established street car fares will be raised, public ownership will be considered as it has never been considered in this country.

NOW IT'S A MILK STRIKE AT PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh is the latest city to face the threat of a milk producers' strike. The situation in that city is very similar to that in Washington. The Pittsburgh producers say that they are getting only 23 cents a gallon for their milk, while the distributors get 17 cents for handling it from railroad stations to consumers. If the Pittsburgh producers get 23 cents net, they are paid rather more than the Washington producer is paid; and if the Pittsburgh distributors are doing their part of the service for 17 cents the gallon, they are doing it rather cheaper than it is being done in Washington.

At any rate the producers in that district have organized and announced that no more milk will be sent to Pittsburgh after Sunday next, unless their demands for higher prices are conceded.

Milk strikes are getting too common for comfort. It would be hard to find another necessary of life that could cause so much positive suffering by cessation of its supply. Infants and children cannot be cut off from their daily food without a great danger to the community. The public has been learning a good deal, lately, about this whole national milk problem; and it is becoming very plain that a big, intelligent, wide-voiced consideration must be given to it very soon. If it is true that present methods of marketing and distributing milk are as unnecessarily expensive as has been charged, then surely it would be possible, under stress of great public necessity, to cut out some of the needless costs and give the producer and consumer public the benefit. Here is a field that promises rich returns upon a thorough survey.

NO NEW CRISIS WITH JAPAN

Count Terauchi, the new premier of Japan, in an interview which has every evidence of authenticity and accuracy, discusses the foreign policy to which his administration will be committed. He insists that there will be no rattling of the saber in the direction of America, and that it will be his aim to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

Most significant of all the pronouncements in this careful statement, so far as concerns America, is this:

"The premier disclaimed responsibility for the interview in New York with Baron Sakatani, who was quoted as saying that the repeal of American laws regarding the Japanese as discriminatory against them was a matter of 'justice and necessity.' He declared emphatically that as premier he would undertake no new steps in regard to the so-called American problems, including immigration. In this respect, he said, he would follow closely the policies of the outgoing Cabinet."

This is a very definite assurance. If it means all that it seems to convey, it signifies that Japan does not believe the "American issues" are of sufficient importance to be pressed to the point of producing a serious and persistent friction between the two countries. It is pretty apparent, now, that no adjustment of this question entirely consistent with the sentiments of both countries is possible. Japan is devoting its energies to development in Asia. It is better supplied with money and with employment for its people than ever before. The European war has made it comparatively rich. Its burden of debt, incurred mainly in the war with Russia, has been submerged under the new tide of national riches and prosperity, as the debt of Britain, after the Napoleonic wars, was made easy to bear because the nation grew rich so fast.

There is every reason why Japan should take this view. Asia is her natural field of enterprise; and in it she will find employment for every ounce of energy; that, too, without treading on the interests of other peoples. There is no need that the open door be sacrificed in order to promote Japan's opportunity, any more than there is need to bring a crisis with America over the Western coast immigration problem. Japan needs the counsels of moderation more than anything else just now, and Count Terauchi displays every disposition to accept and abide by them.

Chinese Girl Here to Make Business Study

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Miss Mabel Chin Fong, the first Chinese girl to study at Boston University, has enrolled as a student in that institution, and will specialize in business methods, with a view of returning to China to teach. Miss Fong is the daughter of Chen Fong of 15 Harrison avenue, and is a graduate of the Girls' High School. She will be a student in the College of Business Administration and plans to take the full course.

Don Marquis' Column

Never.
 I never hear a molecule
 Conversing with an atom
 But that their small talk wearies me
 Till I would like to bat 'em.
 —H. H.

Her Last Name Is Legion.

Sir: I think I met Hermione the other day. She had been to "such a perfectly lovely lecture on the bad influence of Brieux!" And then she told me about her chauffeur. "He's such a wonderful man! He's so fine about all these strikes, you know. He says the working people are all wrong. They get far too much already, he says. Oh, he's a remarkable man."

By the way, what is Hermione's last name?
 —E. S. S.

A Communication From Archy, the Vers Libre Cockroach.

boss I just discovered what my last name is. I pass it on to you I belong to the family of the blattidae right o said meritable the cat when I told her about it they have got you sized up right you blatt out everything you hear I gleaned the information from a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture which you left on the floor by your desk it was entitled cockroaches and written by c I marlatt entomologist and acting chief in the absence of the chief and he tells a dozen ways of killing roaches boss what business has the United States government got to pick a high salaried expert onto a poor little roach please leave me some more cheerful literature also please get your typewriter fixed the keys are working hard again butting them as I do one key at a time with my head I get awful pains in my neck writing for you archy

We note by a publisher's advertisement that R. P. Utter has written a book on words and how to use them, laying them out to end in one of our own favorite indoor sports.

WHO THEY ARE.

Sir: I am the person who cannot withstand the charm of the shoe salesman. I am proof against tailors and milliners. I never buy two hats when I start out for one, nor order an extra coat or skirt when I have made up my mind to get one suit and one only. The wiles of the young person at the toilet goods counter fail to ensnare me; and I never am persuaded to buy free stationery. But the moment a shoe salesman removes my comfortable, well worn shoe, gives it a delicately disparaging glance and suggests something entirely different, I am undone. There I am as wax in his hands. He always sells me two pairs of shoes—one of them, to his credit be it said, the solid, comfortable shoes I need; but the other: On a shelf in my closet stand an array of freak shoes, pale colored spats, trees, brushes, and every lubricant and polish known to the trade. I never clean my own shoes. I never wear freakish footwear. I am generally too lazy or too hurried to use shoe trees. It is in this, to be seen, therefore, that the influence of the shoe salesman starts at the door of the shop. Why it is? Is it some profound truth of psychology discovered by the shoe trade and jealously guarded by them? And does it explain the present fashion in footwear? S.

An advertisement in the Nautilus, a New Thought magazine, recommends a book containing an account of fifty-three experiences in New Thought. One chapter of the book relates: "An Object Lesson in Suggestion: A Young Man Healed of the Habit of Disorder, Procrastination and Dandruff." On another page of the magazine we find the question: "Is Suffering Necessary to Cosmic Consciousness?" We should say offhand—without consulting Hermione, who knows more about these things than we ever hope to know—that Suffering is Necessary to Cosmic Consciousness. We don't know how we know; but we feel sure of it just like that.

But what we would like to know and have been unable to settle certainly, psychic as we are, is whether Dandruff is Necessary to Cosmic Consciousness. Of course all people who have Dandruff do not have Cosmic Consciousness. But do not all people who have Cosmic Consciousness have Dandruff?

It seems to us that there may be a field for some enterprising barber here; we expect to see some preparation put on the market with the legend: "Use Old Doc Tonsor's Eggs and Tar Shampoo. It Stimulates the Capillaries, Removes Dandruff, and Positively Cures the Most Stubborn Cases of Cosmic Consciousness. No Head Need Be Bald Outside or In."

The Bible intimates that by taking thought no man can add a cubit to his stature or a hair to his head; but it seems one can by taking New Thought.

Turning another page in "The Nautilus," we find advertised a book entitled "How to Go Into the Silence." We don't know whether there is anything about it to advantage. Still another publication that we feel might be useful to barbers is advertised in the magazine, and contains chapters on "The Grand Yogi Breath" and "The Yogi Complete Breath."

Now that we have discovered the close relation of New Thought to Dandruff, we are thinking of taking it up in a serious way. We have only been like Dandruff that we know about. Nearly any one can tell when he has Dandruff, but a man may have the Cosmic Consciousness for years and never suspect it. Phenology, Yogi, Shamponing, Spiritism, Manicuring, to gether with all head rubbing and hand-holding phases of it. We are working always toward the Sun Dial is written, in a work in Twenty Volumes to be called Religious Riddles or the Cosmic Consciousness. There is a chapter on Chiropody and the Stoics: Which Has Most Influenced the (When the introduction to this work will shortly be published separately under the title: A Preface to a Book of Court Plaster.



The Great Administration Jokes (For Foreign Consumption Only!)

THREE AIMS FIXED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Organization Plans Membership Campaign, Sterling Tax Repeal and District Delegate.

The Board of Trade has set three aims, for the achievement of which its members are urged to strive during the coming year. They are a membership of 1,500, representation for the District in Congress, and the repeal, or amendment, of the Sterling intangible personal property tax that was made a part of the District appropriation bill enacted by the recent Congress.

This program of endeavor was laid before the membership committee and board of directors by President E. C. Brandenburg at the "get-together" dinner of the membership committee last night at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Brandenburg was co-master and endeavored to impress upon his auditors that the season upon which the board is now entering will prove the most important in the history of the organization.

H. H. Droop, Charles F. Crane, S. J. Prescott, and E. F. Colby also made brief addresses, encouraging the membership committee in its campaign. A musical program was contributed by James Young and William Clabaugh, and a brief minstrel was produced by George Macdonald's "Charcoal Boys," four students of the University of Maryland. Among those whose names were proposed for membership were: W. Elmer Bacon, Floyd E. Davis, E. B. Chiswell, Frank W. Kammerer, Frank E. Shorley, Milton C. McIntosh, E. B. Dewey, Harry G. Kimball, Dr. G. A. Baker, A. West, Lewis M. Thayer, C. A. Bieder, P. A. Brunger, H. T. Herrell, W. K. Kaveney, E. G. Ballenger, W. K. Macgill, Frank E. Hopkins, T. B. Gardner, Paul L. Wright, and J. M. McLeod.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.
 Meeting, executive board of the Washington Center of the Drama League of America, at home of Mrs. Thos. W. Russell, 2501 Wisconsin avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
 Meeting, Colored Citizens' Protective League, at High School, 4 p. m.
 Republican rally in interest of Hughes and Fairbanks, under auspices of the Republican Interstate League, True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and I streets northwest, 8 p. m.
 Formation of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Georgetown University Law School, at law school, 8 p. m.
 Columbus day celebration, with address by Rev. Abram Simon, Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, R. of C. Hall, 8 p. m.
 Meeting, Franklin-Thomson Home and School Association, with address by Rev. John Van Schaick, president of Board of Education, Thomson Assembly Hall, 7:30 p. m.
 Luncheon, credit men's section of Retail Merchants' Association, Russell, 12:30 p. m.
 Election of officers, Margaret Wilson Club of Grover Cleveland School, in school assembly hall, 8 p. m.
 Dore Social Club of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, 415 M street northwest, 8 p. m.
 Supper, by 415 M street northwest, S. W. M. at association building, 8 p. m.
 Dinner, by police officers of the District in honor of the commissioners, Raucher's, Convention, women's missionary societies of the synod of Baltimore, New Ebbitt.
 Masonic—Washington, No. 1, Mark, Royal Arch chapters, Mithras Lodge of Perfection, annual banquet.
 Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 17, and Salem, No. 22, banquet.
 Covenant, No. 12, business.
 Meeting, Washington-Council of Discovery Day, K. C. Hall.
 Sons of Jonadab—Grand Council of Order, Capitol-Henry Council Hall.
 Amusements.
 Harry of Life—Laurette Taylor, in "The Belasco—At Johnson, in "Robinson Crusoe, Jr., 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
 Play—"The Girl Without a Chance," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Keith—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Garden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Casino—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Ridder Accuses Stone Of Bartering for Vote Of German-Americans

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In a signed statement today Victor Ridder, of the New York Staats-Zeitung, denies the story made public by Norman Hapgood, of the New York Independent League, to the effect that Mr. Ridder had told State Senator Keller, of Illinois, that he had written a campaign speech for Charles E. Hughes, in which Mr. Hughes would attack England in order to hold the German vote.

Mr. Ridder and his brother said that the President sought the support of the German newspapers, had issued through friends invitations to the German editors to visit the White House, and had, through members of his official family, arranged for conferences here as recently as two weeks ago. At those conferences, the Ridder asserted, the German leaders were informed by Senator Stone that the Administration's anti-German-American policies "were only for public consumption," and that "privately they were ready to work hand in glove with the German-American leaders."

Viereck Declares Ridder Has Misinterpreted

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—George Sylvester Viereck, who recalled the incidents referred to by Mr. Ridder, but said: "I think that Mr. Ridder has misinterpreted the facts and that he has misrepresented certain things. It is absurd to say that any citizen would refuse to meet the Postmaster General or the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations to discuss foreign policy." Mr. Viereck said that he met Mr. Burleson in Henry Morgenthau's office on September 28.

Stone Admits Meeting Ridder; Denies Interview

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Senator Stone characterized as "utterly untrue" a statement attributed to Victor Ridder, of New York, that he said in the middle of September: "I was invited to meet a number of gentlemen at Terrace Garden, Victor Ridder was present. I was personally glad to meet Mr. Ridder and the others I had been invited to meet in the talk made at this meeting I did not undoubtedly speak strongly in favor of the President, but it is utterly untrue that I said that the President's anti-German-American policies were for public consumption and that privately the Administration was ready to work hand in glove with the German-American leaders."

Burleson Saw Viereck But Declines Comment

When the attention of Postmaster General Burleson was called today to the statement given out by Victor Ridder regarding Mr. Burleson's visit to New York on September 28, Mr. Burleson said that a request was made of him to meet George S. Viereck, a Democratic national headquarters, that he had talked five minutes with Mr. Viereck and that Mr. Viereck did most of the talking, although Mr. Burleson on that occasion had asked Mr. Viereck three or four questions. Mr. Burleson said that he did not care to say anything about the matters discussed.

Will Lay Cornerstone.